

An
Inaugural Essay.
On
Hydrocephalus
Submitted to the Provost.
And Medical Faculty
of the
University of Pennsylvania
for
The Degree of M.D.
by
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of Virginia

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Hypothetical. Then
unintended. Consider
my cavity and
feel without
what is to be
supposed for
suppose that I
concerned on soon
to know. Some
other designated
particular cavity
imputation or
insinuation. Are
there or not
The last of who
tardive in "A"

Hydrothorax

It is a fact well established among Physiologists, that when the system is in a healthy and undisturbed condition, there is constantly pouring into every cavity and interspace of the body, a watery fluid which without being permitted to accumulate to any extent, is taken up and carried off by a set of vessels appropriate for that purpose. But it occasionally happens, that the quantity of this fluid is proportionately increased in some one of the cavities in the system, producing the disease termed Dropy. And it is by the pathological writers designated by different appellations; according to the particular cavity, or interspace, in which this unusual accumulation may be present. And hence we meet with Pleuro-sacca, Ascites, Hydrocephalus tectorius and Hydrothorax or air is called by some Hydro- Pectoris. The last of which is that form of Dropy I shall consider in this disputation.

Flight

darkish Hydrops
creation of a coating
to fresh water state
Half the different
inner system is like
not formidable
world as a disease,
most favourable
topography, relief from
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with Pathology
pathogenesis it is an
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both cure the
to be convinced of
my refer to the

Hydrothorax; or as it is termed by some
Pathologists Hydrocephalus, is defined to be a pathological
collection of a watery fluid in the chest, and is derived from
the greek words Hydro water and Thorax the chest.

Of all the different forms of Drophy, to which the
human system is liable this is considered to be by far
the most formidable. And by the generality of writers is
regarded as a disease perfectly incurable; admitting under
the most favourable circumstance but of a cougal and
temporary relief from medicine. This opinion however
appears obviously to have originated from an incorrect
view of its Pathology. For by almost all the European
Physicians it is most strenuously maintained, that this
with the other form of Drophy, is a disease originating
in debility, and associated with what they term, a cat-
arctic condition of the system. And necessarily requiring
for its cure the tonic and stimulating remedies.
To be convinced of the fallacy of this opinion we need
only refer to the fatality which almost invariably

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would find Taylor
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it an offering of
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Wright and not 2
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nothing however
so important as life

resulted from a practice founded upon such grounds.
that Drapery however may be associated with debility, in what
cannot be denied. But we shall I am persuaded, almost
invariably find Hydrocephalus in its commencement; ac-
companied with considerable degree of inflammatory exite-
ment; and requiring a plan of treatment, totally different
from that pursued by most European Practitioners.

And to this error - in its Pathology, we may attribute
its fatality, and not to any necessary consequence of the
disease. Labouring under this opinion I now proceed to
the considerations of its causes, symptoms, and method of cure.

The predisposing causes of this disease are various
but among the most frequent are a malformation of the
brain, that thick make with a natural disposition
to capillaries to which may be added a sedentary occupa-
tion

The exciting causes are a too free indulgence in
malt or spirituous liquors particularly Porter, Beer, &c. &c.

All seems interrupted
long the entire
trip, quartier to
start by preparing my
wagons and in
view of the conse-
quences, and let

me with sufficient
inducement to approach
in this difficulty,
open my emotions of
loyalty, the patient and
anxiously, approaching,
as to day, my
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All cause interrupting the free circulation of blood through the aorta; as polypis, Anurimia, Tumor, causing in others large quantities to be accumulated or retained in the vessels by pressing upon the large blood vessels, and also enlargement and invasions of the liver. It may also occur as the consequence of ill cured Pneumonia, Asthma, and Catarrh.

Symptoms.

This disease usually commences with difficulty in breathing accompanied with considerable oppression and tightness about the breasts and this difficulty in respiration is easily increased upon any emotion of the mind or bodily exertions, particularly if the patient attempts to mount an eminence or ascend an activity. After a while it becomes so very oppressive, as to deprive the patient of his usual enjoyment of rest, in bed, and requires his shoulder and head to be considerably elevated in order as they are in the habit of going to prevent suffocation. He frequently starts up out of his sleep and complains

great suffering
last. The air
blue & greenish
in the evening
is countenance
sign of anxiety
purple hue of
hypothorax; de-
stanced & stagged
on of thick skin
difficulty in breathing
none or less pain
to Chapman &
there was more
suffering in the
liver in general
than the heart
with increasing
the different
various symptoms

1 part vibration with violent pulsation the
rest. The urine comes to some amount. The
pulse is quick but irregular, somewhat extenuating
and in the early stage moderate, coincident with
the tension; it pulsates and indicates a peculiar
grave anxiety and restlessness, and there is generally a
spark here & there of the typhus fever. It coughs a little
hydrocephalus, which is at first dry, but in the more
advanced stage is accompanied with an expectorat
ion of thick phlegm, or mucus. There is also a
ficiency and debilitated, which is production of
more or less pain, with great thirst.

Dr Chapman says he has generally observed, that
there was more on his proctitis, or sensations
numbered, in the womb & the exterior side.

There is generally an diarrhoea of the lower exten
sion. Dr Cullen says, that a fluctuation or
vibrating perception by the patient, while changing
his bedsheet procure, of his body, is the most
certain symptom. There is always more or less tympanism

20000

in the morning
I am going to
the library to
look at old books
and old papers
then I will go
to the beach
and look for
old shells and
old bones and
old artifacts
and old things
and old stuff.

Diagnose

Our Diagnosis in the early stage
of the disease, will be difficult in proportion to
the rapidity with which the water accumulates.
Not to say, and gradually increases, the symptoms
will be obscurely marked; And what increases this
obscureness, the number of scenes, with which
so sudden a disease is to be examined.

Such as Empyema, Angina, Hydrocephalus, &c &c
But by a close attention, to the peculiarities, however
few, we will generally be able to determine, them
And in the latter stage, the phenomena of this
disease will be so striking, the issues are so few,
and the patient so extreme, as to assist us to
lose themselves, in the attention, to particularities
we have no doubt, of the real existence of
Hydrocephalus. Appearance & Disections
upon inspection, we find a collection of water in one
or both sides of the Throat, more generally, or both
engorged by a collection, in the cellular texture.

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the principal varieties of the system the brain is connected
with, it will induce an equal proportion similar to those
it also varies more or less in regard to quantity, which
gives to the lungs will be more, proportionately increased
in size; And we are compelled, in some of the above
not mentioned diseases, particularly the latter, and those
which seem apt to be the last in the disease, to have
increased by general excretion?

INFLUENZA.

Causing a violent or the early
loss of life in many, we should resort to resuscitation
as the first and best step towards cure. As its name
implies, the property in this mode of proceeding is justified
by the success which usually attends it, one by the ob-
servation of the time and accompanying symptoms
in the case, as which is also acknowledged and
recommended by the most respectable practitioners
of this country. Its virtues never however can be
too strong as regards the quantity to be extracted.



we must depend upon the judgement of the Traditionaries
in the eastern circumstances. We auxiliary to concretions
we may derive great advantage from the application
of caps and linings to the back or sides. Some suppose
that we shall derive greater advantage by placing
linings between the slumbers. I am not aware, however,
but that our mutton is more liable to the process
to spit upon which they should be applied.

We are informed that several of the most common
pests, hares of the two genera are in the habit of frequenting
the houses, entering in the early stage by ignorance
and idleness. There can be no doubt as to the utility
of this postulation, unless we are apprehensive that
the system is not capable of maintaining a more active
vigilance. When sufficient examinations have been
performed by the means above mentioned, we should
resort to the use of bladders, which should be large
enough to cover the whole front and as far back
as in miles another should be applied so as to
keep up a constant discharge, by discharging this

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method we shall secure great advantage
hence the disease not yet to this treatment we
should resort to balsamico which is a syrup of camphor
known for this quality in all Hydrocephalus it is
to eat of which is a combination of calomel in
syrup in the proportion of 2 grains of the former
with 20 of the latter which should be given 3 or 4
times a day until a salivation is produced.

we are informed by Dr Chapman that as soon as the
mouth becomes affected we shall have the pleasure
of seeing the disease arrested and with it the right
apprehension of the breast and all the other organs
of the body subsides. This does appear somewhat to this considera-
tion of the incalculable value of this combination
there can be no doubt, for we know the concurrent
testimony of several of the most eminent practitioners
of their art who have used it even all other articles
are aside. I can tell you over & over so preeminent for
the cure of this disease as to be considered a specific
by reason of the most eminent practitioners always

particular by Mr. Harvey and Captain the latter
of whom says he has never seen a case o' 3 months
no however advancement made towards it & I do not
want to be an o' his solicitor. Soon however
was not appears to be the opinion of the practice
in this country, that in the contrary contum
the article as he left it out in the course and
some go so far as to say it is now in a injur
true such contradiction statements are to be found
well I cannot myself conceive that but one way
which I might probably see him in his action
by his enthusiastic love of the article and the other
as man into the opposite extreme. That suitably
one proceeds in a 'good' in the case of the other
as there can be no doubt that the testimony is
so almost and respectable that it certainly would
be sufficient in me to say it article alibi but
that it is deserving of the high estimation paper
in the same or any other European writer.



and these would require in them the use
of a Scale bar, we are well prepared now to be
able to estimate the distance from the
various points in which it would be necessary
to have established an additional system. Digital
signals have all been made. So as far as these men
have any action, in the event of an unusual demand
they will prove impotent. It will prove in my opinion
more difficult, but the problem is practicable in view of
the years over a time very agreeable. Therefore when
Dr. Finsen who is a very capable man, and has one
good man recommends the following treatment for us
here are the best and most certain treatment of all he
has. Eat Oatmeal 3 lb } with milk & butter and
butter & sugar 3 lb } two or three times a day
Oatmeal Oatmeal 3 lb } at least
Syrup of Birch tree 3 lb

and nothing else. This treatment will
not give much weight, but it will be very
convenient.



be considered as worthy of our attention. From the beneficial effects of emetics in most diseases of the chest. It would be reasonable to suppose, that they would be productive of good in Hydrocephalus; such however is not the case.

But on the contrary they are said to aggravate the symptoms and increase the difficulty of cure. where there are accumulations of phlegm, with difficult expectoration they might be used with evident advantage, in moderate doses. I have now mentioned all the different remedies which will be found requisite in the treatment of this disease. And if administered with due discretion and judgment will soon procure us sufficient to arrest the disease and restore our patient to health.

But before closing it may be necessary to remark that the patient but should be low and recumbent but not stimulatting, he should abstain from all spirituous liquors and as soon as he is able should take moderate exercise on horse back or in an open carriage. And above all to guard against cold. He should therefore never expose himself and should complain.

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and in order to strengthen his system and invigorate
and give tone to his constitution Tonics should be
employed. I & comt however unnecessary to say as to
what particular Tonics should be used the Minerales
are however considered as the best. This however
may be left to the Practitioners.

I will now conclude by remarking that I have made
no attempt at originality as may be perceived in the
perusal of this paper. But on the contrary have
selected from many different authors such sentiments
as were consistent with my views of the subject.
and have compiled them & omitted or suppressed
them in a digesting manner for your consideration
But however fullness without being impeded
with the painful conviction of its imperfections
I submit it for your perusal yet with a confident
hope that it will meet with that goodop and unity
for which you are so renowned. and so capable of
exercising

January

Hyder
submitted
to the Governor
of the Province
for the

Province of

Penn.

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submitted March